

An Andover Primer

PHILLIPS ACADEMY AND ITS HISTORY

1778—1928



PHILLIPS ACADEMY
ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
1928

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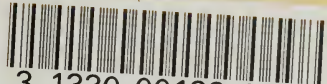
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An Andover Primer

PHILLIPS ACADEMY AND ITS HISTORY

1778—1928



SEAL OF PHILLIPS ACADEMY
Designed and Engraved by Paul Revere
1782

PHILLIPS ACADEMY
ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
1928

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SAMUEL PHILLIPS, JR.
Founder of Phillips Academy

An Andover Primer

“The place
Where shining souls have passed imbibes a grace
Beyond mere earth; some sweetness of their fames
Leaves in the soil its unextinguished trace.”

PHILLIPS ACADEMY, Andover, derives its name from the Phillips family, by members of which it was founded. Andover itself is one of the oldest of New England townships, having been settled as early as 1636, along the slope above the Shawsheen River, about twenty miles north of Boston.

Phillips Academy has had a long and honorable history. Established in April, 1778, it was legally incorporated in 1780 by the last legislative act of the Massachusetts “Great and General Court,” the measure being signed by Speaker John Hancock in the same flowing hand with which he subscribed to the Declaration of Independence; its official seal was engraved by Paul Revere, the hero of the famous ride to Lexington and Concord; and it is the oldest incorporated school in the United States. Opened during the darkest hours of the Revolutionary War, in the spring

following Washington's disastrous winter at Valley Forge, it has never since closed its doors. Its story runs parallel with that of the nation. No school could be more thoroughly American.

It was at the time a unique and brilliant conception in education. Samuel Phillips, Jr., (1752-1802), who evolved the project, and Eliphalet Pearson, his college classmate at Harvard, who advised him and was chosen as the first master, were only twenty-six years old when they put their theories into operation. Judge Phillips, a friend of George Washington, was a statesman who was later elected President of the Massachusetts Senate and Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth, and in all things was actuated by the call of duty and public service. In 1776, he proposed to build a powder mill at Andover at his own expense, and, when the General Court of Massachusetts approved his plan, he secured a site, called in his neighbors, and, with their assistance, dug the mill-race. The plant thus established furnished ammunition to the American troops throughout the war. Eliphalet Pearson was a sturdy scholar, who was later Professor of Hebrew and Acting President of Harvard College and helped to found Andover Theological Seminary. Their combined intellects and



ELIPHALET PEARSON

First Principal of
Phillips Academy



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imaginations made Phillips Academy possible. Both fortunately lived to see the school which they established in their young manhood become a flourishing institution. Their dreams grew quickly into substantial realities.

The Phillips family represented the most substantial and intelligent elements of New England Puritanism. Its members had long been intellectual and social leaders in their respective communities. They were men of sagacity, persistence, and vision, who were careful and systematic in their business transactions, tempering theoretical idealism with commonsense. Their rugged faces in the portraits owned by Phillips Academy show dignity and seriousness of purpose. They were ready to undertake only what they were sure they could carry through. Samuel Phillips, Jr., was able to interest his father, Esquire Samuel Phillips, (1715-90), and his two uncles, Dr. John Phillips, (1719-95), of Exeter, and William Phillips, (1722-1804), of Boston, in his plan. These three, who were all well-to-do and generous, provided the necessary funds and served in succession as Presidents of the Board of Trustees. Samuel Phillips, Jr., himself undoubtedly drafted the Constitution. The school was, for nearly half a century, distinctively a family project,

and it still retains the stamp left upon it by several generations of Phillips men and women.

Phillips Academy from the beginning upheld the highest intellectual and spiritual ideals. Its Constitution blazed a new path in American education. The distinctive fact about the experiment was the emphasis which it laid on the development of character. The primary object of the school was asserted to be "the promotion of true Piety and Virtue", and the master was consequently enjoined to train his pupils in "the great end and real business of living". But the Founders, although they were convinced that religion is a most important factor in education, did not burden the academy with any unchanging creed. They cared more about things of the spirit than they did about details of dogma. Nor did the Constitution impose upon posterity any vexatious restrictions. The administration was left in the hands of a self-perpetuating body of Trustees, who were wisely given freedom to meet new conditions and to adjust the curriculum to the demands of later generations. Among the original members, besides four of the Phillips family, were several well-known clergymen, like the Reverend Jonathan French, pastor of the South Church in Andover, and several men in



GEORGE WASHINGTON

He sent his nephew and six grandnephews
to Phillips Academy

From the portrait by Gilbert Stuart
in possession of the school

public life, such as Oliver Wendell, grandfather of Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Judge John Lowell, grandfather of James Russell Lowell. Four were ministers and eight were laymen; and they were all born and educated in New England and in the Calvinistic belief. In their characters they represented the finest of New England traditions.

The school, furthermore, was not limited to any one stratum of society. The Founders belonged, by birth and breeding, to the so-called "upper classes" in New England; but they opened Phillips Academy to all boys, regardless of race, financial standing, or creed, who were properly qualified in their scholastic preparation. They insisted, moreover, that no studious and ambitious youth, even though he might be without funds, should be turned away, and they originated for needy students a system of scholarships which has been continued and enlarged in scope even up to the present moment.

Thus Phillips Academy, in several respects, was to be a landmark in education. Its motto, "*Finis Origine Pendet*", — "The End Depends on the Beginning", — is appropriate, for its progress may be attributed largely to the sound theories upon which it was founded. It has been the model for other schools; indeed, before

the close of the century, twenty similar academies had been incorporated in Massachusetts alone. Samuel Phillips, Jr., rightly looked upon it as an important project. He was toiling almost simultaneously in 1780 at the drafting of a new State Constitution for Massachusetts and the phrasing of an Act of Incorporation for Phillips Academy, — and he viewed the two tasks as of equal significance. Phillips Academy is an indigenous institution, imitating no foreign model, following no Old World precedents, but based upon certain fundamental principles, — simplicity, democracy, patriotism, morality, and religion.

Phillips Academy has grown gradually from small beginnings. Its first session opened with brief ceremonies on April 30, 1778, in a one-storied carpenter's shop, only twenty feet by thirty-five in floor space, made of rough unpainted boards. This historic spot, on the corner of Main and Phillips Streets, is now marked by a bronze tablet on the Archaeology Building. There were only thirteen pupils on the first day, but fifty-one had entered before the year was over. Of these boys, three, John Lowell, John Phillips, and Josiah Quincy, — all of them connected with families of Trustees, — became later distinguished men, — a remarkably high percentage



JOHN HANCOCK
He signed the Act of Incorporation
of Phillips Academy

of achievement. There have been nine headmasters during a period of a century and a half.

ELIPHALET PEARSON (1778-86), the first principal, a man of robust physique and impressive personality, ruled the school with a firm hand, insisting on thorough scholarship, unremitting industry, and implicit obedience. He fixed disciplinary procedure in many important details and outlined the curriculum.

EBENEZER PEMBERTON (1786-93), was a courteous and tactful gentleman, who governed by mildness and devoted much attention to the manners of his pupils.

MARK NEWMAN (1793-1810) lacked qualities of force and leadership, with the consequence that the school fell off in numbers, until there were, in 1809, only eighteen students.

JOHN ADAMS (1810-32), an aggressive and uncompromising figure, built up the declining school until it was again flourishing and influential. He laid special stress on religious instruction, holding many revivals through which students were converted to his Calvinistic belief. Under him many great Americans received their early training.

OSGOOD JOHNSON (1832-37), a brilliant and earnest scholar, was a young man of great promise,

but unfortunately died of tuberculosis at the early age of thirty-three.

SAMUEL HARVEY TAYLOR (1837-71), known to thousands of alumni as "Uncle Sam", had the longest term in office of any of the principals. An ardent lover of the Greek and Roman classics, he was the outstanding schoolmaster of his generation, driving his pupils along by sheer force of will. Through his positive and imposing personality he left an abiding impression upon his pupils. He was a virile nature, arousing strong likes and dislikes, but he was a power for good during his long and prosperous administration.

FREDERIC WILLIAM TILTON (1871-73) did his best, under several handicaps, to modernize and develop Phillips Academy, but the breaking down of his health under the responsibility caused his resignation.

CECIL FRANKLIN PATCH BANCROFT (1873-1901), a broad-minded, far-sighted executive, with progressive ideas, toiled unceasingly to bring the school up to date. With courage and prescience, he revised the curriculum, strengthened the faculty, increased the attendance, and added to the endowment and equipment. The modern Phillips Academy dates from his period.



PAUL REVERE
He designed and engraved the Seal
of Phillips Academy

ALFRED ERNEST STEARNS (1903-), the present headmaster, has guided the school through more than a quarter of a century of unprecedented growth, during which the liberality of the alumni body has provided for it new buildings and a permanent endowment. The current century has been marked at Phillips Academy by a definite advance in nearly every respect, — numbers, organization, athletic facilities, salaries for teachers, scholarship, and general prestige.

Since the days of the little carpenter's shop, Phillips Academy has occupied in succession five central buildings, each one an improvement over the one which preceded it. The second Academy Building, erected in 1786 and burned down in 1818, was a wooden structure located on the northeast corner of Main and Salem Streets. The third, completed in 1818, was a beautiful brick hall, designed by the famous Charles Bulfinch, the architect of the Massachusetts State House and of the Capitol at Washington. It is still in use as the Academy Dining Hall and has recently been rechristened as Bulfinch Hall. The fourth, known as the Stone Academy, was a severe and unornamented granite building, put up in 1829 on the northeast corner of Main Street and Chapel Avenue, but destroyed by fire in 1864. To replace

it, a fifth Main Building, of brick, was completed and dedicated in 1866, after which time it was twice remodeled. Having been condemned as unsafe for use, it was torn down in the spring of 1927.

In June, 1924, the Trustees dedicated a new Main Building, — named Samuel Phillips Hall in honor of the Founder, — one of the most attractive structures of its type in the country, containing thirty recitation rooms, several of which are memorials to distinguished graduates, a faculty room, and two large examination rooms. The total cost was more than half a million dollars, the money being contributed by alumni and friends of the school. The names of the donors are placed on a panel in the vestibule. The architect was Guy Lowell, of Boston.

Until 1835, Phillips Academy occupied only one building, — a recitation hall, — the students rooming and boarding with families in the town. At that time a new policy was inaugurated when two rows of buildings known as Latin and English Commons were erected for the accommodation of boys. These plain wooden three-storied structures housed Academy undergraduates for many years, their occupants living perforce a life of



GEORGE WASHINGTON HALL.

Spartan simplicity, making their own beds, caring for their own fires, and bringing in their own wood and water. Around these primitive buildings gathered many legends of a romantic kind. In the late nineteenth century, however, better hygienic conditions became desirable, and the school acquired a group of small brick dormitories, followed in the present century by others larger and more comfortable. The Academy now owns eight commodious dormitories, each of which is proctored by instructors; and students are also assigned to smaller faculty houses, where they are likewise under the direct supervision of teachers. Each boy is now assured of pleasant living quarters; and the indispensable Isham Infirmary provides a refuge in which he can be cared for if he is ill.

Beginning with only thirteen students, Phillips Academy has undergone a natural and inevitable but gradual increase in numbers. For the first quarter century the average entering class was about thirty. In 1817 the registration went beyond the one hundred mark, and the teaching staff included three besides the Principal. In 1845, under Principal Taylor, it was over three hundred, and in 1855 it reached 396, the largest enrollment until 1892; at this time there were

but five instructors, an average of about eighty boys to each master. Towards the close of the century, the school reached a registration year after year of more than four hundred. At the same period the teaching staff was gradually enlarged from eight men to twenty-two. During the twentieth century this expansion has continued, the present enrollment being approximately 640, with a teaching staff of forty-two, — an average of one instructor to sixteen pupils. Progress in this respect has been so normal, however, that successive stages have been attained almost imperceptibly, without any sudden transformation.

In 1808, partly through the efforts of members of the Phillips family, Andover Theological Seminary was founded, under the control of the Academy Trustees, and several beautiful buildings were constructed for its use. This institution, organized for the promotion of Calvinistic Congregationalism, drew to Andover Hill many distinguished theologians and enjoyed great prestige; a natural result was the gradual subordination of the Academy to the Seminary, whose interests came to occupy most of the attention of the Trustees. Towards the close of the nineteenth century, however, the Seminary declined both in numbers and in influence, and it was reluctantly decided



CECIL F. P. BANCROFT
Eighth Principal of Phillips Academy

to remove it to Cambridge. Accordingly the legal ties between the two schools were severed, and in 1908, just one hundred years after the establishment of the Seminary, it was transferred to new quarters at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and its complete equipment in land and buildings was purchased by Phillips Academy.

Andover Hill has been the scene of many historic events. George Washington was one of Judge Phillips's intimate and trusted friends. To Phillips Academy came one of Washington's nephews and six of his grandnephews, sent there mainly because of the respect which he had for Judge Phillips and his theories of education. In November, 1789, early in his Presidential term, he visited Andover, where he was entertained by Judge and Madame Phillips in their home, the Mansion House, and spoke to the boys assembled on the old Training Field, where the Memorial Tower now stands. There are letters in existence in which Washington praises the school and its policies.

In 1825, the venerable Lafayette, accompanied by Josiah Quincy, an Andover graduate, visited Andover, and made an address to the students, to whom he spoke of their "consecrated hill, from which light had gone out to the heathen

and religion to the ends of the earth''. On Andover Hill, in 1832, Samuel F. Smith, then a student in the Seminary, wrote our national anthem, "America", in a house on Main Street. Phillips Academy boys still have rooms there, and the residence is marked with a tablet.

The Hill is rich in memories of great men and women. Here, in the golden days of the Seminary, were gathered eminent theologians, — Moses Stuart, Austin Phelps, Justin Edwards, Calvin E. Stowe, George Harris, William J. Tucker, Edwards A. Park, and others. Here were originated important movements, — The American Education Society, the American Temperance Society, the American Tract Society, and the *Boston Recorder*, which was the first religious newspaper in this country. In the stone building now used as the Phillips Inn lived Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and she lies buried in the picturesque Chapel Cemetery. In the beautiful Phelps House, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps wrote her famous books, *The Gates Ajar* and *A Singular Life*. After Judge Phillips's death, his Mansion House was turned into an inn, where many personages were guests, — Webster, Clay, Franklin Pierce, Douglas, Ole Bull, Blaine, Matthew Arnold, Sumner, Wendell

Phillips, Phillips Brooks, and others. In more recent times, ex-President William H. Taft came to Andover in October, 1913, to speak at the first Founders' Day; and ex-President Theodore Roosevelt was the guest of the school in June, 1914, on the occasion of the graduation of his son. Calvin Coolidge was the principal speaker at the Victory Banquet held after the World War in the Borden Gymnasium in August, 1919.

Many eminent people have been educated at Phillips Academy, but the list is too long to name more than a few. Chief among the alumni, perhaps, are Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. Two future presidents of Harvard College, — John Thornton Kirkland and Josiah Quincy, — graduated in the class of 1786. Dr. Ray Palmer, author of the hymn, "My Faith Looks up to Thee", and Dr. Horatio B. Hackett, the eminent Biblical scholar, were classmates in Andover. Two poets, Nathaniel P. Willis and Isaac McLellan, were in the school together; and of the same period, under Principal Adams, were three boys who became college presidents, — Henry Durant, of the University of California, William A. Stearns, of Amherst, and Leonard Woods, of Bowdoin. Two leading anti-slavery agitators, Theodore Weld and

Edmund Quincy, were trained in Andover; so also were men of such varied talents as Joseph E. Worcester, the lexicographer, Horatio Greenough, the sculptor and designer of Bunker Hill Monument, and Robert Rantoul, Jr., Webster's successor in the United States Senate. During Dr. Taylor's long administration there were many boys who later attained distinction: Franklin Carter, President of Williams; William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; Joseph Cook, the lecturer; Richard H. Stearns and Eben Jordan, merchants in Boston; Robert S. Peabody, Melville C. Day, and Oliver H. Payne, philanthropists; Robert C. Winthrop, the historian; Joseph Neesima, the great missionary to Japan; Arthur S. Hardy, George Herbert Palmer, and Nathan Haskell Dole, all authors; Joseph H. Gilmore, author of the hymn, "He Leadeth Me"; William Hayes Ward, editor of the *Independent*, and Talcott Williams, Head of the Columbia School of Journalism; Henry A. Rowland, the physicist, and Othniel C. Marsh, the paleontologist; Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape gardener; "Bob" Cook, the well-known rowing coach at Yale; Gustavus V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Charles Sumner Bird, the Massachusetts statesman; William H. Moody, Attorney General of the United States,



SAMUEL PHILLIPS HALL

and others. If this list were extended to include alumni of Dr. Bancroft's time, it would comprise some of the best known men of this generation.

During national crises, Phillips Academy has always manifested a spirit of patriotism. Judge Phillips, as we have seen, was a zealous supporter of George Washington and the Revolution. During the war of 1812, the school had its own regiment; and in 1814 a large group from the undergraduate body went to Boston to work on the city fortifications, each one equipped with a pick and shovel. Shortly after the firing on Fort Moultrie in 1861, a military company called the "Ellsworth Guards" was organized in the Academy, and the picturesque uniforms of the men aroused much enthusiasm. Andover was for years a station on the "underground railroad" by which slaves escaped out of the country into Canada. The surrender of Vicksburg was celebrated by a huge bonfire and the ringing of bells. Several students enlisted in the regular army, some of them having brilliant records of service. Notable among these were Samuel Hopkins Thompson, of the class of 1862, who was killed at Antietam, October 22, 1862, while leading his troops in a dramatic charge.

During the World War, Phillips Academy was consistently a leader in every loyal movement. It was the first preparatory school to send an Ambulance Unit, fully equipped and manned, overseas. It was one of the first to form a school Cadet Corps. When a state of war was declared by the United States, all athletic schedules were abandoned, and the school, without altering the curriculum, was turned temporarily into a military institution. The number of Andover men enrolled in the army, navy, and marine corps was approximately 2600, of whom about 1600 were officers. Eighty-seven men gave their lives in the service of their country. These heroes are commemorated in a Memorial Tower, the gift of the Fuller family, which was dedicated in June, 1923, on the old Revolutionary Training Field, where President George Washington reviewed the students in 1789. It contains a full carillon of forty-two bells, which are played on special occasions.

Starting as a small local institution, Phillips Academy for many years drew nearly all its boys from New England and sent most of its graduates to Harvard College. With the spread of the railroad and the improvement in other means of communication, however, the proportion of



THE MEMORIAL TOWER

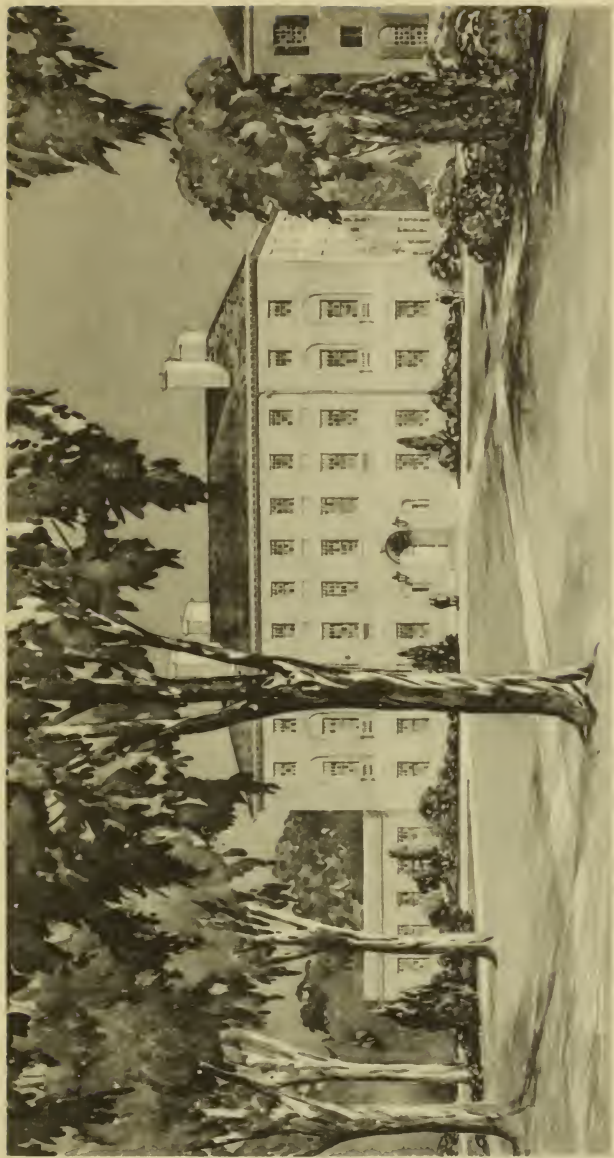
undergraduates from outside New England steadily increased. In 1837, Dr. Taylor's first year, only fifteen per cent of the pupils were from other districts than New England; by 1871 this percentage had grown to fifty-three percent. During this period Phillips Academy had gradually become a thoroughly national school. To-day in any normal year the student body represents at least forty states and twelve or fifteen foreign countries; and its alumni are found in large numbers in every section, even beyond the Rocky Mountains and along the Pacific Coast. Nor do Phillips graduates now restrict themselves to any one or two colleges. More than twenty higher institutions were chosen by the group of boys who left the school at its latest Commencement. It may justly be claimed for Phillips Academy that it is no longer local or provincial, but national in its representation and spirit.

The present alumni body numbers approximately eight thousand men, scattered over the country with loyal groups in every important city. Each year alumni gatherings are held at central points, such as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Springfield, Rochester, Buffalo, Chicago, and Los Angeles. It is interesting to note that there are nearly 250 living Andover men included in *Who's*

Who in America; indeed in the list of educational institutions there represented, Phillips Academy stands fifth, ranking below Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Amherst only.

There is a considerable body of literature relating to Phillips Academy. The standard history is *An Old New England School*, written by Claude M. Fuess and published in 1917 by Houghton Mifflin Company. Dr. Fuess has also edited *Phillips Academy, Andover, in the Great War* (Yale University Press, 1919) and *Men of Andover* (Yale University Press, 1928), the latter being a volume of sketches of distinguished men connected with the school. A new illustrated volume, *Views of Phillips Academy*, has recently been published by the Yale University Press. Of boys' stories dealing with the Academy, the following may be mentioned: *The New Senior at Andover* (1889), by Herbert D. Ward; *My Three Years at Andover* (1908), by Ewer Struly; *It Happened at Andover* (1920), by James C. Graham; *All For Andover* (1925) and *The Andover Way* (1926), by Claude M. Fuess. The school publishes a quarterly magazine, *The Phillips Bulletin*, which is sent free to alumni and friends of the academy.

The material development of Phillips Academy, especially in recent years, has been encouraging



SAMUEL F. B. MORSE HALL

This building contains the Alfred I. Dupont Chemical Laboratory, the Oliver G. Jennings Physical Laboratory, the John A. Garver Biological Laboratory, and the John W. Prentiss Mechanical Drawing Room

to its friends. It is obviously impossible to record here the names of all the generous benefactors, but brief mention may be made of important steps in progress. The Founders provided originally one hundred and forty acres of land on Andover Hill, comprising most of the area to-day occupied by the school. From time to time during the next half century the endowment was enlarged by gifts from members of the Phillips family; but, with the establishment of Andover Theological Seminary, many benefactions were turned to the younger institution. The \$25,000 given by George Peabody in 1866 to endow the Peabody Instructorship in Natural Sciences was the only notable donation to Phillips Academy from 1835 to 1878. In connection with the celebration of the Centennial of the Academy in 1878, Principal Bancroft raised a fund of \$100,000, largely for the endowment of the Principalship and a Professorship in Latin, the chief donors being John C. Phillips, of the class of 1854, and Peter Smith Byers. In 1901, R. Singleton Peabody gave a considerable sum for the establishment of the Archaeology Foundation, — a unique and highly specialized feature of the Academy plan. In 1908, mainly through the efforts of Principal Stearns and the Treasurer, James C. Sawyer, \$200,000 was secured for the

purchase of the Seminary property, — a purchase which completely altered conditions on Andover Hill. Other gifts in the form of generous bequests from Melville C. Day, '58, and Oliver H. Payne, '59, have added to the permanent funds of the school. In 1919, through a nation-wide campaign conducted by an alumni committee, a Building and Endowment Fund of \$1,600,000 was raised, of which \$1,000,000 was segregated in a fund the income of which is devoted to teachers' salaries, and the remainder was spent in the erection of Samuel Phillips Hall. George Washington Hall, built in 1926 through an anonymous gift, contains an auditorium and the various administrative offices of the school, and is a building of exceptional spaciousness and beauty. The latest of the new buildings is Samuel Finley Breese Morse Hall, the gift of several loyal alumni, which is used for the departments of Chemistry, Physics, Biology, and Mechanical Drawing.

In various ways, then, a start has been made towards what is hoped will be eventually a large permanent endowment. Much has been done to enable the school to increase its efficiency; and some of its long-standing needs have been met in the twentieth century. Through the



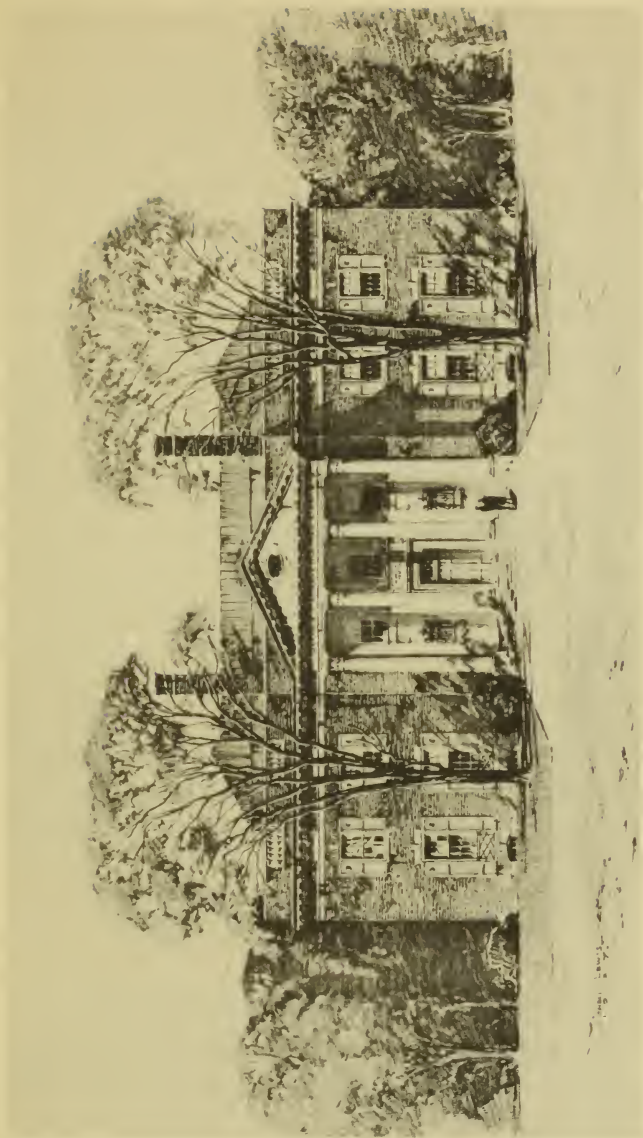
PAUL REVERE HALL
The new dormitory now under construction

farsightedness of the Trustees plans have recently been made for a physical development which will extend over a period of years, and a large model has been prepared by the architects, an "ideal Andover", — the school of our dreams. The money for a new dormitory, to be called Paul Revere Hall, has already been given. An Oliver Wendell Holmes Library is also soon to be in a convenient location on the east side of the Elm Arch, not far from Salem Street. The architect for these buildings as well as many others is Charles A. Platt of New York City. Among the other contemplated additions are a more adequate heating plant, an enlarged infirmary, an inn, a dining hall, and a church. From time to time one or more of these units will be constructed to fill out the design. When these are all completed, Phillips Academy will possess an equipment surpassed by that of no other American secondary school. We are trying to build, not for a year or for a decade, but for centuries.

It is natural that a school as old as Phillips Academy should wish to preserve relics of the past and to emphasize traditions. The Sesqui-centennial has stimulated efforts to collect letters and other documents belonging to the Founder and his family; and the Trustees, through

purchase and gift, have assembled many objects of historic interest. Portraits of the Phillips family and of distinguished alumni have been slowly accumulated, until to-day the school has a large number of originals and copies, and the quest is not yet over. First of all is the Gilbert Stuart Washington which occupies the central panel in the lobby of George Washington Hall; but there are also portraits of the two Quincys, President Kirkland, Howell Lewis, Col. George Corbin Washington, N. P. Willis, Holmes, Morse, and many others, whose faces are an inspiration to those who behold them. Among the interesting things lately acquired are the gold-embroidered waistcoat worn by the Founder when he was Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth, a life-sized silhouette of Esquire Samuel Phillips, the chair in which Samuel F. Smith sat when he wrote our national anthem, "America", many books with the autographs of eighteenth century Phillipses, and the desk brought by Phoebe Foxcroft as part of her dowry on her marriage to Samuel Phillips, Jr. in 1773. The collection is on exhibition, and the plans call for a suitable place where it may be permanently housed.

Still another unique project is the acquirement of a gallery of American art, to be placed



OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES LIBRARY
To be completed in 1929

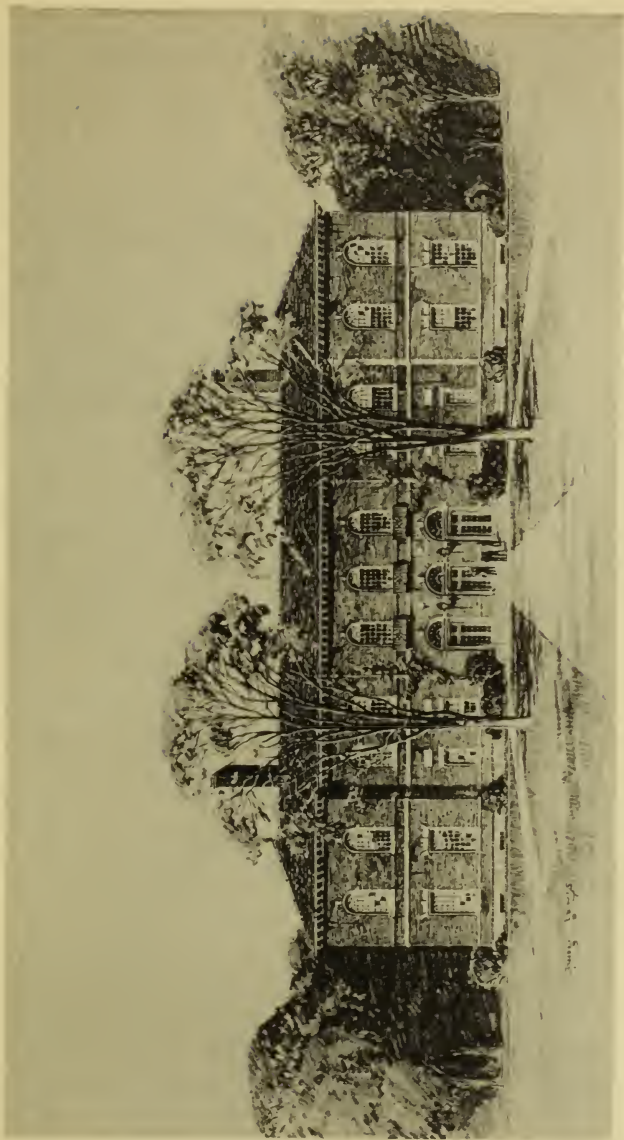
ultimately in the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library or some adequate place of display. The Trustees now own excellent pictures by such representative American painters as Gilbert Stuart, Whistler, Sargent, Winslow Homer, Inness, Homer Martin, Thayer, Duveneck, Eakins, Bellows, Twachtman, Wyant, Weir, Metcalf, Davies, Dewing, Childe Hassam, Platt, Benson, Dougherty, Luks, Carlsen, Lie, and others, and the collection is being gradually enlarged. Many of these are now hanging in the Trustees' Room on the third floor of George Washington Hall. It is the hope of the donor that these will educate students at Andover in the appreciation of painting just as the two fine organs in the Chapel and in George Washington Hall will help to develop their love of music. The boy who is surrounded by beautiful things must be stupid and phlegmatic indeed if his imagination is not stirred by them. The thought of Wordsworth's sonnet is applicable here:

"Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
A sight so touching in its majesty".

Special attention has been paid to the providing of exceptionally good musical entertainments and lectures for the undergraduates. A generous patron recently established two foundations of

\$10,000 each, — one named for James C. Sawyer, the income of which is used for a concert in George Washington Hall, and the other, named for Alfred E. Stearns, which secures a lecture each year by some eminent man. It has been hoped that Phillips Academy would be able to obtain the best attractions available in any season, and already such men as Commander Richard E. Byrd, Captain John Noel, Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, William Beebe, Sir Herbert Ames, Hugh Walpole, Alfred Noyes, Robert Frost, and Wilfrid Gibson have been guests of the school, not to mention Rachmaninoff, Pablo Casals, the English Singers, Madame Sundelius, and the Flonzaleys. Even more stress will be laid in the future on this important phase of academic life.

Nor has the attention of the Trustees been centered entirely on material or artistic developments. It has been recognized that the surest test of a school's standing is in the teaching which it provides. In order to secure the very best men available in the educational field, a project was started for establishing ten foundations of \$160,000 each, to secure and adequately recompense ten instructors in the academy. The first of these, given in June, 1927, was named for Alfred



THE PROPOSED NEW DINING HALL
From an architect's drawing by Charles A. Platt

Lawrence Ripley, '73, President of the Board of Trustees, and awarded to Charles Henry Forbes, Professor of Latin since 1892. A second, named for the Reverend Jonathan French (1740-1809), an original member of the Board of Trustees and its clerk from 1778 until his death, was assigned in October, 1927, to Allen Rogers Benner, Professor of Greek. Through the active generosity of loyal alumni and the helpful cooperation of benevolent organizations, the ten foundations are now assured. As a result Phillips Academy will, in the scale of its salaries, set a standard for other similar schools throughout the country. In conceiving and accomplishing this plan the Trustees were concerned, not only with Phillips Academy, but with the prestige of secondary education in the entire United States.

From the beginning, Phillips Academy has included a course of study covering four years and has been primarily preparatory for college. The curriculum, originally devoted mainly to Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, has been broadened as theories of education have changed, until several other subjects have been added to the schedule. It has been the aim of the Trustees to maintain a wise balance between ultra-conservatism and radicalism, to keep both from being

mired in the past and from being led astray by false prophets. The school has never been prone to experiment with fads and fancies in pedagogy. At the present moment, however, and as an indispensable phase of the developments accompanying the 150th anniversary celebration, the entire question of the curriculum is being investigated with the most sedulous thoroughness, in the hope that the school may profit by whatever of value exists in modern researches. Out of this "stock-taking" nothing but good can come. Some changes are sure to be effected, but not until they have been tested in every conceivable way. We shall follow Pope's wise counsel:

"Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside".

In the minds of those who have the school in charge there has been forming the vision of a glorified Andover, great both in buildings and in men, a center of culture and civilization. Something of progress towards this virtually unattainable goal has already been made. As each new architectural unit has been conceived and erected, Andover Hill has become gradually a place where beauty sits enthroned. Steps have been taken also towards a modification of the course of study,



ALFRED ERNEST STEARNS
Headmaster of Phillips Academy

involving certain changes which have long seemed desirable. Slowly but surely too the conception of a school as a center where thinkers and teachers have their realm of influence is being more nearly realized. All these movements, — physical, intellectual, and spiritual, — must be combined if Phillips Academy is to develop into the school of our desires. It is with an abiding faith in the finer instincts of humanity that Andover men are resolved to press on towards the achieving of an ideal which is all the more splendid because it can never quite be reached.

We believe that Samuel Phillips, Jr., if he could see today the rich fruit of his labors and self-sacrifice, would not be disappointed.

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